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1. Arthropoda: The taxonomic classification which includes insects, spiders, millipedes, scorpions, etc,
 2. Ectoparasites: Fleas, ticks, lice, mites, etc., living on the body of a host organism such as a rat.
 3. Entomology: The study of insects.
 4. Harborage: Areas providing shelter and/or breeding sites for insects, rodents, etc. Examples would be trash dumps, buildings, etc.
 5. Have-A-Heart Traps: A brand name of a rodent trap which catches the animal alive and without injury.
 6. L. mactans: The black widow spider.
 7. Lepidopterous Larvae: Moth and butterfly caterpillars.
 8. Musca: The genus of flies to which house flies belong.
 9. P. fuscatus: See 10 below.
 10. Polistes fuscatus Var. aurifer: A common variety of paper wasp.
 11. Polistene Type Sting: Typical sting of the paper wasp (see Wheel Flair Reaction).
 12. Prebaiting: Positioning a bait without the presence of a poison to measure the acceptability and consumption by the rodent to be controlled. Furthermore, it indicates if other non-target organisms will be attracted to it.
 13. Predator: Usually an animal which specifically seeks out and destroys another animal; i.e., cats to rats and mice.
 14. R. marginata: See 15 below.
 15. Ropalidia marginata: A common paper wasp similar to the Polistes group.
 16. Sphecidae: A mud wasp which is predacious against spiders. Normally, it does not sting man but is capable.
 17. Vespidae: A large taxonomic group of wasps which include the paper wasps.

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18. Wheel-Flair Reaction: A common local reaction to the sting of many wasps. One typically has a raised blanched center about 1/2 to 1 centimeter across surrounded by a large red circle with a common total diameter around the size of a quarter to a half dollar.